Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2133] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1799. [VOLUME XVI

The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing SHIP

SWIFT PACKET.

She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the southern states, having handsome and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well suited for the freights or West India trade, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expence. The inventory may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95 South Front st.

may 30 diw3awtf

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 139, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

FOR SALE,

By SIMON WALKER,
Pine street, near Fifth street.

400 boxes Tin Plates,
Hardware, assorted in casks,
Sadlery, assorted in casks,
Woolwich proof CANNON, *viz.*

4 pounders, 8 and 11 cwt each	with carriages complete.
6 pounders, 11, 13, 15 & 18 cwt. each	
9 pounders, 20 and 23 cwt. each	
12 pounders 22 cwt. each.	
4 short 18 pound carronades.	

Round, Double headed and Canister shot,
English Cannon Powder,
Cutlasses and Boarding pikes,
Muskets and Pistols,
Iron Crow Bars.

ALSO, for sale,

40 boxes Brown, 10 ditto White } HAVANNA SUGAR

june 28 dim

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 §

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, & Souchong, } TEAS.
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand

Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

Old French Brandy in large and small cases
100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass
20 chest pint & half-pint Tumblers, assorted
226 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 §

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres —apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-street.

april 29 §

An excellent Stand for Business

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given.

THAT valuable stand for business at the head of Chester, Kent county, Maryland consisting of a brick store-house, 20 feet by 60, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, well appointed for business, two twenty feet rooms for the reception of grain, and a counting room, and three rooms for goods, with an excellnet cellar under the whole, compleatly garnered off for salt and pickling pork, with a log corn crib adjoining, 10 feet by 40—This stand is situated in the handsomest and most advantageous part of the town for business and the prospect of returning good crops of wheat in the country around the head of Chester still tend to make it more desirable to those inclining to purchase.

For terms apply to messrs. *Levi Hollingsworth & Son*, Philadelphia, or the subscribers near the premises, GEORGE V. M'CANN
W. THOMAS.

P S—If the above property is not sold in three months from this date, it will be rented.

July 9 d8w

TO BE LET,

Possession to be given on the 26th August,

A convenient Three Story Brick House, SITUATE in Spruce between Second and Third Street; apply at No. 110 South Second Street

july 18 dt

Just Received, and for Sale by

PAUL BECK, Jr.

NO. 11, SOUTH WATER STREET,

Patent Sheathing Copper,

From 16 oz. to 24 oz. per foot,

	inches.	*inches.*		
Copper in sheets	48 by	24	from 6 to 30lb.	pr. sheet
do.	do.	52	20	6 37lb. do.
do.	do.	60	30	8 60lb. do.
do.	do.	60	36	70 60lb. do.
do.	do.	60	39	100 110lb. do.
do.	do.	72	16	14 15lb. do.
do.	do.	72	18	15 14lb. do.
do.	do.	90	20	20 22lb. do.

Bottom Pipes, of various sizes,
Flat Bottoms, from 10 to 18 inches diameter,
Sheathing Nails (polished) 1 1-8 inch to 2 1-2 inches,
Forged Nails, from 2 1-2 inch to 7 inches
Spikes from 5 inchs to 7 inches.
Clinch Rings from 1-2 inch to 1 1-8 inch
Copper Bolts from 5-8 inch to 1 1-8 inch,

ALSO,

100 tierces fresh rice,
60 pipes brandy 1st and 4th proof,
Imperial, hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea teas,
20 hogsheads allum,
25 do copperas,
Madder in hogsheads, barrels and kegs,
Spanish, French and Carolina indigo,
30 hogsheads molasses,
300 kegs of ginger,
20,000 wt of pepper,
Nutmegs, mace and cloves,
30 tons shott B B No. 1 to 9,
50 kegs of powder,
Port wine in pipes,
50 bales of cotton.

july 11. d3w

LANDING.

From on board the DOROTHEA, at Willings and Francis's wharf, and for SALE by the subscribers,

An assortment of

GERMAN LINENS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Estopillas	Guingas
Platillas Royales	Dowlas
Brown Platillas	Creas à la Morlaix
Bretagnes	Silesia white Rools
Rouanes	Warendorp linen
Checks & Stripes	Table Linen
Lestadoes	Linen fit for coffee bags
Bielefield Linen,	Pocket handkerchiefs

LIKEWISE,

German broad Cloth	30 hhds. claret
Thread	1200 demijohns
French silk Stockings	155 liquor cases
Swedish Iron	300 cases claret

12 pipes Holland Gin.

ON HAND.

Russia Bristles,
English Sail Cloth,
St. Petersburgh Hemp,
English Silk Goods—consisting of Satins, Ribbons, Persins, &c.

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN,
113, South Third street.

june 26 dtf

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

HAVE FOR SALE,

No. 165, Chesnut-Street,

Received by the last arrivals from Liverpool.

Ginghams, Dimitys, Muslinettes, Muslins, Printed Callicoes, Checks, Silk Striped Nankeens, } In small chests, and trunks, suited either for exportation or home trade.

Cassimeres, elegantly assorted in small bales
Wildbore Fancys, in do.
Ternando Serges, in do.
Broad Says in do.
Coarse Woolens in bales

ON HAND.

Sail canvass by the bale or piece, No 1 and 5
Nails 4, 6, 8 sprigs, clouts, clasps, sheathing and scupper
Sheet copper and copper bottoms
Sheathing paper
Yellow ochre in casks
China ware assorted in boxes
A quantity of empty port wine bottles
London particular & India market Madeira wine } In pipes and hogsheads
30 puncheons St. Kitts rum
20 ditto country ditto
11 six pound cannon
10 four pound ditto, with carriages, hand-spikes, rammers, spunges, shot, &c compleat
Gun-powder in casks

july 9 eodtf

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States, No. 4933, in the name of Julia Wadsworth Knox, and for which, application is made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of said certificate; and all persons concerned are desired to take notice. CLEMENT BIDDLE.

may 23 d3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING been appointed administrator to the estate of the rev. JOHN WADE (deceased) late of New Jersey—

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those who have any demands against the same, to render their accounts without delay, properly attested

Edward Thompson,
no. 131, Market street

july 13 d2m

THE PARTNERSHIP

TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

To be Let for the Summer Season,

Adjoining to, and on the north-west side of the Centre Square,

Two very pleasant and convenient

ROOMS,

On the lower floor, suitable for offices. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

MAT'W. M'CONNELL.

july 20. eo2w

OFFICE

No. 14 Chesnut street, or No. 25 Arch street,

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Commission Business,

Transacted Extensively.

MONEY ADVANCED,

On good Paper, on Mortgages and Merchandize.

Also, Purchases and Sales of LANDS made,

By *JAMES NEWPORT.*

july 5 12aw tf

THE Proprietors of the New Theatre are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Monday the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, to elect their agents.

N B. The election will open at half past 7 and close at 9 o'clock.

CHARLES BIDDLE.
Chairman.

july 12 dt22d

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Officers and Crew of the Constellation will receive their prize money for the Frigate L'Insurgent, by calling on CHARLES BIDDLE, No. 243, Market-street, or

HENRY BENBRIDGE.

july 12 d1m

Unseated Lands in Luzerne County.

THE owners of unseated lands in Luzerne county (Penn.) are hereby notified, that unless the taxes due on said lands for the year 1796, are paid into the hands of General Lord Butler, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of August next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

John Phillips, John Jenkins, Thomas Wright } County Commis'rs

Commissioners' Office, Wilkesbarre, July 1, '99 } (16) dt20A

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, north Water street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Ninety Packages Ticklenburghs,

Hempen linen and Oznaburgs, from 2/6 to 2/9 per ell.

75 bales brown hessans, brown rolls and wide Polish rolls, suitable for coffee and cotton bags &c. &c.

20 chests patterned and white rolls
14 pipes choice old port
A few cases claret
25 tons hemp
1 box fine platillas
1 do. Bielefield linen
1 do. brown Holland
1 do. bed ticks, assorted
50 pieces Madras hhkfs
2 boxes Russia drilling
1 do. cambricks and lawns
1 do. tapes
4 bales coffee bags
1 box bunting for colors
2 packages oil cloths
1 barrel snuff-boxes
1 chest quills
A few do. slates and pencils
4 chests Nuremberg toys
1000 Demyjohns
5 chests men's slippers
12 trunks do. coarse shoes
300 sides upper and sole leather
40 kegs yellow ochre
37 do. pearl barley
7 bbs. lentilles
3 casks glue
3 do. hogs bristles
3 do. twine
2 casts coffee mills
A few boxes window glass
20 silver watches
8 tell brimstone
Naval stores, anchors, &c. &c.

The above are entitled to drawback, and will be sold at reasonable prices and a generous credit.

july 5 fa&w 1w

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,

NO. 134, MARKET-STREET,

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, *viz.*

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caps
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

JUST RECEIVED,

From the BOSTON Manufactory,

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Of different sizes.

FOR SALE BY,

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE owners of Unseated lands in FAYETTE COUNTY (Penn.) are hereby notified, that unless the taxes due on said lands for the years 1796, 1797 and 1798, are paid into the hands of General Ephraim Douglass, County Treasurer, on or before Thursday the 19th day of September next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

Caleb Mounts, James Allen, John Fulton, } County Commis'rs

Union Town, June 5, '99. (14) d3m

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of

4-4 & 7-8 wide Irish Linens,

in half boxes,

Some of which are very fine—also, a few bales 3-4 & 7-8 brown & half bleached Dowlas, Suitable for the St Domingo trade, and entitled to drawback.

Which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by the package.

JAMES GLIBBORN & ENGLISH,
No. 13, south Front street.

july 19 tu t sa tf

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in New-York,

At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia.

At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth-street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.

In Baltimore.

At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,

Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.

General Post-Office, May 1. §

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

Old Port Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and quarter casks,

Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

AT a special meeting of the Board of property in Lancaster, June 24, 1799.

Present,

Daniel Brodhead, Sec. Gen. John Hall, Secretary, Francis Johnston, Reg. Gen. } *of the Land office.*

The petition of Thomas Stewardson on behalf of himself and the other trustees for the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meese, bearing date Philadelphia, 5th Month 17th 1799, stated as follows, viz. That a certain John Collins had in consequence of fraudulent deeds poll, obtained patents for two certain tracts of land, one situate in the county of Northumberland, surveyed to Samuel Caldwell in pursuance of a warrant dated in 1774; and the other situate now in Luzerne county, surveyed to said Caldwell by a warrant also dated in 1774—and requested that patents might be granted, for the said tracts, to William Crammond, Edward Fulghman, John Ashley, and Thomas Stewardson, trustees of the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meese, as the said two tracts were part of the estate of Meese and Caldwell.

Whereupon the Board having considered the same, ordered that at least sixty days notice be given in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, and in the Lancaster Journal to the said Collins or his assigns, to appear before the Board on the first Monday in October next, to shew cause if any he or they have, why patents should not issue for the said two tracts to the said trustees agreeably to the prayer of the said petition.

A true copy

For JOHN HALL, Esq.
Sec'ry of Land Office.
N. LUFBOROUGH.

july 8. d3m

FOR SALE,

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not excelled by any with in the same distance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth streets continued to the German Town Road, and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Turners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to

NICHOLAS HOLYDAY.

on the Premises westward of Fourth Street.

8 july dtf.

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

ALL PERSONS

HAVING demands against the Estate of Donald Grant Mitchell, esq. late a captain of Artillerists and Engineers, in the service of the United States, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts legally authenticated—and those indebted to the said estate to make payment to

NICHOLAS DIEHL, administrator.
No. 30, Walnut-street.

june 22 eod4w

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Seamstress or Child's Maid,

IN a small family, who is going to the country, a YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and who has learnt the Mantua Maker's business. Enquire in Arch-street, at the third house west of Eighth street, on the north side of the way.

july 15 ¶ d6t

TO

Journeymen Shoemakers.

TWO HUNDRED will receive immediate employment by applying to WILLIAM M LAWS, Sadler, No. 72, Chesnut-street.

June 12 §

CANAL OFFICE,

June, 28th 1799.

A MEETING of the *Stockholders* of the *Delaware and Schuylkill* Canal Navigation will be held on Thursday the *first* of August next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening at the Canal Office.

By order of the President,

GEORGE WORRAL, Sec'ry
to Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.

june 29 \2aw t1 Au

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are hereby notified and required to pay, on each of their respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city,

15 dollars on the 15th June next,
20 dollars on the 15th July next, and
20 dollars on the 15th August next.

Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.

May 13. m&tuaw (dfr. 12t. 15A)

Dissolution of Partnership in the Island of Antigua.

THE subscriber gives this Public Notice that the Partnership of Sherrington and Dixon is this day dissolved. He begs leave to acquaint his Friends that he continues to carry on business in his own name and solicits a continuance of their favors

WILLIAM SHIRVINGTON,

St. John (Antigua,) May 16. (July 5) dim.

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale

SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Sipler and Mrs John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.

The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Woodruff and Thomson, late merchants of this place, insolvent debtors, are hereby requested to take notice, That the subscribers will attend on the 1st Monday in January next, in the year 1800, at John Johnson's inn, in this town, for the purpose of making the first dividend of their estate.

JOHN JOHNSON, EDW. SHARP, } Assignees.
Newton, Sussex county, New-Jersey, June 26, '99 } july 9 d1m

LAST NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joseph Thomas,

A GENERAL meeting of the Creditors is intended to be called, for Thursday the first of August next, when *these persons only* as shall then have furnished their accounts can be recognized as such. At that meeting the Assignees hope to have it in their power to lay before them a circumstantial account of his concerns; and to propose some mode of adjustment to the Creditors. Those who neglect to furnish their accounts before that day, will be excluded from the benefit of any arrangements that may be then made.

Samuel W. Fisher, William Buckley, John Hall, } Assignees of Jos. Thomas

july 5 w&fr.t1A.

TO BE LET,

A Large Commodious Cellar,

Under Friends Meeting House, in Keys' Alley.

Apply at
LEONARD SNOWDEN'S,
No. 130, North Front street.

7 mo 1 6 eo4w

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Sussex, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, assignee.

june 25

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Land containing two and an half acres, situate in the manor of Moorland, Montgomery county, not far distant from the Newton road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia, on which is erected a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Spring House, and Frame Stable. On this place is a large garden, with every kind of vegetables, and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, mulberries, and quinces. The crop in the ground consists of corn, flax, potatoes and clover. The situation is very healthy, and being in the neighbourhood of several stores and flour mills, makes it a desireable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer retreat at a small expence. Possession can be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BONSALL,
No. 64, Dock-street.

N. B. One acre of excellent woodland adjoining the above may also be had.

july 9. dt

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. to me directed by the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday the 1st day of August next at 12 o'clock at noon,

305½ acres No. 141, located by James Shaw, situate on the easterly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, between Tuskarory and Monijoppa, and known by the name of Long reach or Long bottom.

317 acres No. 721, located and patented by Archibald Stewart, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, a little below the mouth of Tunchaunack creek.

318 acres No. 2335, located by Wm. Harrison, situate on the west side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Lachawannack,

274 acres No. 1986, located by David Frazer, situate on the southerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, called Point no Point.

292 acres No. 3311, located by Pat. Savage, situate on a branch of Mill creek.

309 acres No. 702, located by Jno. Hammond, situate on the westerly side of N. E. branch of Susquehanna about 4½ miles below the mouth of Tunkchaunack.

307½ acres No. 3309, located by Christopher Mike, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, at a place called the Meadows.

320 acres No. 1775, located by Wm. Crooks, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, opposite Manjappa.

332 acres No. 721, located by John Brown, situate on the easterly side of the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna, between 3 and 4 miles below the mouth of Tunkchaunack.

900 acres on the Plains called Abraham's Plains,

Be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Archibald Stewart deceased, and to be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

Marshal's office, at Philadelphia, 20th July '99. } dtsA

A Piece of Serge found.

On Saturday morning the 21st inst, was found a piece red serge, suppose to be stolen, from a retail store.

The owner by enquiring at 130, Market-street, and proving property, may have it again.

July 22. ¶2t.

To be Sold,

A TWO story frame HOUSE, two Rooms and Garret two fire places—It is situated on the Passyunk road, between Christian and Carpenters streets, at the corner of Merrit's lane. The Lot is forty feet in front on the public street, which is one hundred and eight feet front, to the lane, with a large garden. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises The house is on a low ground rent, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

july 20 ¶ 3t

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States bearing date 1st January 1793, in the name of Joseph Thornburgh, No. 5138, for the renewal of which application hath been made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice thereof.

ROBERT DENISON, Junr.

Philadelphia, june 11. d3m

42 *Hhds of Richmond*

TOBACCO,

of an excellent quality,

FOR SALE BY

Peter Barker & Co.

No 148, High street

6 mo. 18 eotf

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new frame two Story Houses pleasantly situated near the Jolly Post-Tavern, upper end of the Village of Frankford. There are in each house, besides a kitchen, two rooms on the first floor; three on the second, with roomy garrats, all well finished; there are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and coach house. Part goods will be taken in payment. Any persons wishing to become purchasers are requested to view the premises, and for terms apply to

JOHN McCLELLEN.

Frankford, July 13 eotf

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, }
1st mo. 8th, 1799. }

jan. 8 12awtf

WHEREAS,

AN attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattles, lands and tenements of *John Cleves Symmes* at the suit of *William Wells*, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars;—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Meeker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants;—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, *Clerk, &c.*

Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (11) aw12m

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed the 4th Monday in August to hear me and my creditors at the court in Sunbury, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

JACOB BESSER.

July 2, 1799. ¶aw3w

CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Articles

BY THE DUBLIN PACKET, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

LONDON May 20.

Jourdan is named Inspector of the Army of England—Quere, Where is this army?

The Commander in Chief of this extraordinary army, Moulins, has addressed a proclamation to the western department, in which the national guards are ordered to join with the troops of the line in order to extirpate the wandering hordes of assassins who desolate those unfortunate provinces.

Public robberies increase in various parts of the department of the Isle de Vilaine. The roads are infested with banditti, who stop and pillage the public carriages. The Diligence from Nantz to l'Orient, and the Mail from L'Orient to Nantz, have been stopped and plundered, the one of the dispatches and letters, the other of considerable sums in specie. They are part of a still more formidable band, who are armed with muskets bayonets, and pistols, who have plundered several houses in the commune of St. Ouen, and maltreated their inhabitants.

A French Journal gives the most extraordinary account of the system, manners, and organization of a band of wretches known by the name of Chasseurs, from the tortures they inflicted. It asserts, that they compose only a section of one immense body of banditti. That they exercise amongst themselves the strictest police. That birth is a great distinction with them, and a title to the highest ranks; that they employ in their great affairs only a chief of family, while they delegate their ordinary operations to the new Franks. (It is the first time we have observed this appellation).—The stigmas and disgrace any one has endured from the hands of justice, are the most important recommendations. Banishment, the Carcau, and the Fleur-de-Lis, entitle to different ranks, and they appear to make a mockery of death, which they call the Ball. Out of 200 of them, confined in the prison of Chartres, 54 are dead already. Every thing combines to prove that they poison those from whom they apprehend any discovery which could expose the higher order. They have their priests, who marry and baptize.

Advices received yesterday from Earl St. Vincent state, that he feels himself fully prepared to meet the French fleet, should its destination permit him to fall in with it.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between Commodore Trowbridge, and General Macdonald.

To his Excellency General Macdonald.

Culloden, off the Isle of Procida, April 9.

SIR,

"Having learned that the French privateer Championnet, a prize belonging to one of his majesty's vessels under my command, has been driven by bad weather into the port of Castellamare, and having, within little more than a month, released nearly 4000 French prisoners, I hope that your excellency will set at liberty the midshipman and seven English seamen, now in your power. It is necessary for me further to inform your Excellency, that on the 30th ult. I sent a cartel from Palermo to Nice, with 300 French prisoners.

It is with real concern I hear, that the effects of our minister, Sir W. Hamilton, are detained in his house at Naples. You, Sir, both as an officer and soldier, ought to know that the property of Ambassadors has never been considered as falling within the right of conquest, and I am convinced that what has taken place, in that respect, has happened without your knowledge. An ambassador is obliged to follow the court to which he has been sent. I beg you to reflect on our conduct towards your consuls and merchants at Leghorn, when we took possession of the port.

I am also to acquaint you, that I captured at the heights of Alexandria, a Monsr. Beauchamp, dressed in the Turkish fashion on his way to Constantinople as a spy, with secret instructions, and about £600 concealed about him, which I restored to him, from the conviction that it is the duty of all officers to alleviate the miseries of war, which should as little as possible affect individuals, and to treat prisoners with every proper attention. I wish I had it in my power to say that our officers, soldiers, or sailors, have been treated in that way by the Directory.

I trust, Sir, after this explanation, that you will make no difficulty of giving up the above mentioned midshipman and seamen to my officer, who is charged with the delivery of this letter, and that you will also put into his hands all the English whom you may have in your power. I shall take care to have their names registered, and the officer will give you a receipt for the men whom you shall send back to me. I have the honor to be with great respect, your very humble and obedient servant,

T. TROWBRIDGE.

General Macdonald's Reply.

SIR,

The crew of the small vessel which was forced into Castellamare by bad weather, are still performing quarantine, but as soon as the officer of health shall declare there is no danger in opening the communication with them, I shall give the necessary orders for sending them on board your squadron.

Your officer who brought your letter has been able to satisfy himself that your minister has left nothing here but the walls of his house—at least it was found in that state on the conquest of Naples. You, sir, who are so well versed in the rights of nations, should put the ex-King of Naples in mind of them who now keeps in chains, without any reason, the vice consul of the French republic.

I beg, sir, you will be satisfied that your prisoners are treated with all the attention and care which misfortune can claim and humanity bestow. I wish I had it in my power to say as much of the agents of your government, and of you in particular.

I am, Sir, &c.

MACDONALD.

Letter from General Macdonald to M. Acton.

The Commander in Chief Macdonald to M. Acton, Minister of his Neapolitan Ex-Majesty.

I learn, sir, with the greatest surprize and indignation, that the ci-devant King of Naples exercises his impotent vengeance against citizen Ribaud, vice consul of the French republic at Messina, and that he has loaded him with chains, and thrown him into a dungeon. Such extraordinary conduct cannot fail to provoke reprisals, and it is on your brother that they have fallen. I am astonished, sir, that humanity and the ties of blood have not spoken in favor of him. I propose, sir, however, to exchange him for our estimable fellow-citizen Ribaud.

MACDONALD,
General in Chief.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

"Downing-street, May 22.

"A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of state for the Foreign Department, dated Vienna, May 7. 1799.

"An officer arrived here yesterday from Milan, with an account of Marshal Suwarrow having forced the passage of the Adda on the 27th past, completely beaten the enemy, and established his head quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this victory all the Milanese, except the castle of Milan, is wrested from the French, and it must also soon fall, as the garrison does not exceed 12 hundred men, of which only four hundred are French. The disorder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is supposed that they went towards the Po. Another body of the enemy it is said are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I inclose the Extraordinary Gazette published last night on this occasion, and most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on this brilliant and important event.

"It is with great satisfaction that I add, that by accounts just received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d inst. he himself was at Suss and Gen. Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was also occupied by the Austrians.

This government is greatly hurt at the unfortunate event that has taken place near Rastadt with regard to the French Plenipotentieries. Bonnier and Roberjot are said to be dead, and Jean de Brie badly wounded. A severe enquiry has been set on foot, the result of which will be made public, and the guilty exemplarily punished."

PARIS, May 13.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23 Floreal—May 12.

The following Message from the Directory was read, and is as follows:

'*Citizen Representatives,*

"A Spanish division, consisting of five Spanish ship of the line and one frigate, with abovt 3000 troops on board, has just put into the road of the island of Aix.

"The health of the soldiers might be injured were they to remain on board until the ships sail for the place of their destination. It is even possible, in consequence of subsequent combinations, that the Spanish troops may be obliged to march over a part of the territory of the Republic.

"The Executive Directory, in conformity to the 295th article of the constitution, acquaints you with the arrival of these troops, and demands your consent, even eventually, to their introduction, residence, and passage

"The Directory has, moreover, Citizens Representatives, already given orders to furnish every assistance to the Spaniards which their situation, and the good understanding that subsists between the two nations, might require on our part.

"BARRAS, President.
"LA GARDE, Sec'ry"

May 13.

Bouly Paty read a resolution, by which the Directory is authorized to introduce on the French territory the 3000 Spaniards announced in the message of yesterday.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory on the assassination of the French Plenipotentaries at the Congress of Rastadt.

17th Floreal—May 6.

"FRENCHMEN!

"*Your plenipotentiaries have been massacred in cold blood, by the orders and satellites of Austria; and those illustrious victims, whose character was sacred, have been sacrificed only because they were the images of the active representation of a nation, which your ferocious enemy would have been happy to have butchered without a single exception; similar to that other Emperor, who in his brutal ferocity wished the Roman people had but one head, that he might strike it off with a single blow. You have read the horrible details of this assassination, which was meditated in the silence of the cabinet, preconcerted by treachery, and executed in the sight of the members of the Congress, as if designed to defy in their persons all the powers whose representatives they also were, and to give the dreadful signal of a war of extermination.*

"*Frenchmen! you have, on the recital of such horrors, demanded vengeance.—Be assured, that it will prove terrible. It is not the cause of liberty alone which we must defend, but even that of humanity; and in this struggle of civilization against barbarity, should the indignation of Europe promise to supply you with auxiliaries, it will be your duty to hold out the glorious example that is calculated to rally them in support of your cause. There has never yet occurred any instance in which an outrage of the law of nations has stained your successes or accompanied your misfortunes. Your enemy, on the contrary, has only attempted to repair his defeats by treachery, and has celebrated an ephemeral success only by assassinations: a perseverance in your generous conduct will render the contrast more dishonorable to him If the battalions of Austria have not shared in its crime, they will refuse to associate themselves with assassins, and will break their arms. If they continue to fight against us, they must be considered as accomplices in the guilt. A memorable punishment is necessary to preserve the world from the new outrages and crimes which are reserved for it by the impious league of the monarchs of Russia and Austria, formed by ambition, cemented by crimes, and which, in the madness of their projects, threatens the destruction of Europe.*

"*The Executive Directory decrees, that the preceding proclamation shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and that it be reprinted and affixed in all the communes of the republic in the usual places.*

"*The Minister of Justice is charged with the execution of the present decree.*

(Signed)

"*P. BARRAS, President.*
"*LAGARDE, Sec'ry General.*"

Massena, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory of the French republic.

Head-quarters at Zurich, May 3.

"Citizens Directors,

"The General of division Menard, commander in chief in the Grisons, informs me that on the 1st inst. at break of day, the enemy attacked him with superior force in the defiles of Lanquarr, and on the points of Lucisteig and Flaich. A column of 2000 men, which was to have turned Lucisteig, opened a passage by Flaich, and marched down the mountain. The enemy expected to form a junction with the troops who were to have forced the passage of Lanquart.—Our posts fell back before that column, and we suffered it to advance as far as the heights of Mayenfeld. General Chabran, at the head of a battalion of the 109th demi-brigade, attacked it with impetuosity, forced it to lay down its arms, and made all the troops it consisted of prisoners of war. Some of our posts on Lanquart were at first obliged to give way to numbers, but they soon drove the enemy back, and we have resumed all our positions. I am informed by the same General, that General Lecourbe was also attacked on the 30th April, in all points of his line, at three o'clock in the morning, and the action lasted till night. The attack directed against Zernitz by the valley of St. Marie, although supported by 5 battalions, was sustained with intrepidity by our troops. The enemy was repulsed, and 500 prisoners taken, among whom are 10 officers, & the young prince de Ligne, Major of the regiment of that name. The enemy also attempted to carry our entrenchments at Veranka, in four successive assaults, and was repulsed in each, after losing upwards of 4000 in killed and wounded. He has only penetrated by the single point of Scharla, and has advanced to Trasp. General Lecourbe speaks in terms of the highest commendation of the gallantry with which all the troops fought. He had to contend with 14,000 men. While the enemy was engaged in attacking our position in the Grisons and Valteline, he also cannonaded us on the line of the Rhine, and made dispositions which announced the intention of attempting a passage.

(Signed) MASSENA."

May 13.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that a tempest having dispersed the English fleet, the Spanish fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, sailed from that port on the 20th April.

It is said that the army of General Macdonald has formed a junction with the army of Moreau; but the fact is, that nobody has yet had any account of the army of Naples. It is also asserted that a courier has brought an account to the directory of the junction of 26,000 men to our army. It may be so, but we are ignorant of it.

It appears that the directory has received information that the Spanish fleet had scarcely gone out of Cadiz, when it joined the French squadron.—*Clef du Cabinet.*

May 14.

When the details of the assassination of our plenipotentiaries are fully considered, there is no person who must not be convinced that it had been preconcerted, and ordered by the house of Austria. The crime is, however, so atrocious, and violates rights of so sacred a nature, that people are inclined to struggle, to the last moment, against the evidence.

The following letter was written by Prince Charles to Gen. Massena on the 2d of May, four days subsequent to the assassination, and three days after the remonstrance addressed by the ministers of the different powers who remained at Rastadt, to Prince Charles, whose head-quarters at Stockach were, however, only 20 leagues distant from Rastadt.

"General,

"The reports which reach me this day, inform me of an event which has happened in the line of my advanced posts. The officer in command acquainted me, that the French ministers, Bonnier and Roberjot, having crossed during the night the chain of his posts, were attacked by Hussars, and unfortunately perished. The circumstances of this event are still unknown to me. I have, in the mean time, caused the commander of the advanced posts to be arrested, and have also appointed a commission to take the most exact and rigorous enquiries respecting the causes of that accident. I hasten to assure you, beforehand, that, should my advanced posts be found in the slightest degree culpable in that affair, I shall exact signal satisfaction from them, as my orders relative to the personal safety of the French ministers were precise and reiterated. I cannot sufficiently express my regret that such a disaster should have happened in the line of my advanced posts. I reserve to myself, General, the opportunity of communicating to you, without delay, the result of the enquiries which I ordered to be made the moment the intelligence reached me. Receive, General, an assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"CHARLES.

"Head-quarters, Stockach, May 2."

We learn from Hamburgh, that the French Consul, Citizen Lagan, has withdrawn from that city to Bremen.

Boccardi, the Ligurian minister at Rastadt, is arrived here. He was present when the French ministers were assassinated.—The widow of Roberjot is also arrived.

The proclamation of the Directory, relative to the assassination of our plenipotentiaries, was yesterday published at Paris, in a very solemn manner. The municipal scarfs and those of the colors were covered with black crape, and the officers wore black crape on their arms. On the night before the funeral pomp was celebrated in all the decadary temples. Black colours were suspended at the porticoes, solemn music was played, and the reading of Jean Debry's letter was frequently interrupted by shouts of imprecation and vengeance.

May 16.

There is a considerable number of forged notes of the Bank of England in circulation here, which have been sent by Pitt and his friends to this country. They are very bad counterfeits, but as there are very few real ones here, the forgery is not easily detected.

The report in circulation of the junction of Macdonald's army is believed without being officially confirmed. It is added that Moreau is actually in possession of impregnable posts in different points of the Alps.

Extract from the Journal of the Directory, sitting of the 26th Floreal (May 9)

"The Members of the Directory having met pursuant to the 137th article of the constitution to decide by lot which of them should go out of office on the 1st of next prairial (the 20th of May) the order of drawing was first determined in the following manner: 1st, Citizen Barras—2d, Citizen Lepaux—3d, Citizen Reubell. The ball containing the word—"Member of the Directory to go out," was drawn by Citizen Reubell and it was accordingly, declared that he should quit his official situation on the 29th of May. A message stating this proceeding was immediately sent to both Councils."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from the head-quarters of the army of Italy, dated May 1.

"Our army had quitted the Oglio, in order to advance to the Adda. It was Gen. Scherer who made this movement, and established the line of defence. On the 24th ult. Moreau received a courier from the Directory, who brought him the news of his promotion to the command in chief. He had no time to change all the dispositions of his predecessor, and on the following day the enemy had already passed the Adda at two different points. It was then necessary he should defend himself according to the order of battle that had been established. The obstinacy of the engagement was equal on both sides. At noon there were hopes of forcing the enemy to repass the river. If the division of Victor, which had been placed at a great distance, could have come up two hours sooner, the enemy would have repassed the Adda, and 12,000 of them would have been made prisoners. This division however arrived time enough to take 3000 Hungarian grenadiers. Night put an end to the combat; and we withdrew in the best order possible to Pavia. This retreat has deprived us of Milan, which was evacuated during the day and night of the 24th. On the 25th at noon it was entered by the enemy. Our army has again this day to contend with 70,000 men, whose progress, thanks to the experience and talents of our General, is checked.

"The head-quarters are this day at Novarra. It appears that our army is about to move towards Genoa."

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

Massena, Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters, St. Gall, May 5.

Citizens Directors,

"I have the honour to inform you that General Lecourbe, after several obstinate engagements in which the enemy suffered excessive losses, at least treble to ours, found it expedient to march up the Inn, and proceed to Belliuzona.

"In those different actions, in which the enemy lost more than about 6,000 men, General Lecourbe had about 700 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The actions were fought with uncommon fury.

'Health and respect.

"MASSENA."

PARIS, May 11.

The Executive Directory of the French Republic to all People and all Governments.

"The news of an excessive outrage has already resounded in Europe, and the circumstances of a crime the most unheard of, with which the pages of the history of civilized nations have been stained, are now collecting with horror from all parts. It was at the gates of Rastadt, on the territory of an independant and neutral prince, and in sight of all the members of the Congress violently detained in that town, and forced to be no less impotent than indignant spectators of a crime which affected them in the deepest manner, and threatened them all, that in contempt of a sacred character, in contempt of every thing which constitutes humanity, justice, and honor, the Plenipotentiaries of the Republic, victims ever to be regretted of the mission of peace with which they were entrusted, and unlimited devotion with which they fulfilled the instructions of government, and maintained the national dignity, were massacred in cold blood by a detachment of Austrian troops. But how much more detestable do all the circumstances of this assassination render it!

"Already, in the first days of the month Floreal, the communication of the French Legation with the Republic had been intercepted; one of its couriers had been carried off, and the spirited remonstrances of the Congress had only produced an insolent declaration, which made its seperation necessary.

On the 9th Floreal (28th April) at seven o'clock in the evening, the colonel of the regiment of the Szeklers caused a declaration to be made by a Captain to Baron Albini, the Directorial Minister, that the French Legation might leave Rastadt in security. The same captain proceeded afterwards to the French Ministers, and signified to them an order to depart from Rastadt in twenty-four hours. At eight o'clock they got into their carriages, and were stopped at the gates of the town. So sudden a departure no doubt had been expected, and the assassination was not completely organized. Another hour was still wanting. At nine o'clock the prohibition from passing the gates was taken off with respect to the French Legation only. The French Ministers demanded an escort, but the Austrian commander refused to grant it, and answered in the following terms:

"You will be as secure on your journey, as in your apartments." But the legation had scarcely advanced fifty paces, when it was surrounded by a numerous detachment of the same corps, whose commander had just before promised every kind of security. The carriages are stopped; Citizen Jean Debry, who was in the first, is forced to alight, and he is asked, "Are you not Jean Debry?" "Yes," he answered—I am Jean Debry—Minister of France." He instantly falls to the ground pierced with wounds. The citizens, Bonnier and Roberjot are stopped in the same manner and interrogated. They tell their names and are killed. Roberjot is massacred in the arms of his wife. The crime being perpetrated, the papers of the Legation are carried off, and conveyed to the Austrian commander. In considering these faithful details, who is there that cannot perceive the premeditations of this assassination, and its first authors.

"Such a sacrilege will doubtless only tend to the accumulation of infamy and execration, and should any other punishment be wanting, history reserves one for those who have been guilty of the crime. It would be in vain for the Court of Vienna to attempt to shake off the dreadful responsibility that attaches to this accusation. All its previous conduct now comes forward in evidence against it. It will be recollected that it commenced hostilities by an outrage of a similar nature, in causing two French ambassadors to be arrested on the territory of the confederacy, who were afterwards thrown into dungeons at Mantua. It will be remembered that the prisoners of Olmutze also received, and confined for three years, representatives of the people, and a Minister who was delivered by treachery. It will be remembered that Austria was not unacquainted with the assassintions committed at Rome on the French, and that it received and protected the authors of them. It will finally be recollected, that the first ambassador of the Republic at Vienna, experienced only outrages and affronts there. These statements are sufficient to impress conviction that the assassination recently perpetrated at Radstadt, is but the consequence and the horrid completion of the series of atrocities with which Austria has astonished Europe, since Charles the Fifth furnished the example of stepping beyond all social laws, by causing the ambassadors whom Francis the First sent to Venice and to Constantinople to be massacred.

"The proofs existing in history of the indignation which was manifested at that period by all the European powers convince us that a crime still more execrable will also excite more horror and detestation.

"And when the constant moderation and boundless generosity of the French Republic shall be compared with the crimes of Austria; when it shall be considered, that even in the midst of the most violent storms of the revolution, the law of nations has not received the slightest injury in France; that the Envoy of the Britannic Government entered twice into the territory of France, and departed from it free and respected, although justly suspected to have come rather to excite troubles than to negociate peace; that the Minister of Naples obtained permission to return to his master, and to continue his journey in a secure and uninterrupted manner, at the very moment when the French General had repulsed the Neapolitan troops, and when he was informed that the Ambassador of the Republic had been refused passports to retire by land, and had been compelled to embark at Naples, with a certainty that such a measure was not to deliver him into the hands of the African States; that the cruel treatment to which the French have fallen victims in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, however great and just the national resentment, on that account, may have been, has not given rise to any reprisals; when the Congress of Rastadt, peaceable and respected as long as the French armies were near it, shall be compared with the Congress thrown into confusion, and dissolved on the approach of the Austrians; when the voluntary departure of M. M. de Lehrback and de Metternich, protected by French passports, shall be compared with the premeditated massacre of the Ministers of the Republic.

These different contrasts, already so odious, will become still more dishonourable for Austria by the comparison which must be made between its satellities, whose cowardly ferocity is a subject of astonishment even to the people of the North, who have been called upon to co-operate with them and the agents of the government of Europe, who though it is the most essential enemy of the French Government, and the most determined to injure it, have recently given proofs at Constantinople that they understood the law of nations, and set a value on preventing the violation of it.—Is it possible then, that any people, that any Government, who may not have injured every principle of civilization and of honour, can hesitate for a moment to declare itself in favour of good faith against perfidy; in favour of continued moderation against unmasked ambition; in favour of abused confidence against atrocious and premeditated crimes?

"It is therefore with the just hope of being attended to with effect, and of obtaining for the illustrous victims who have been immolated at Rastadt, a deep regret; for the French Republic an honourable approbation, and an union of execration against Austria, that the Executive Directory now addresses this solemn appeal to the conscience and honor of every people and of every government, accepting thus early as a pledge of the generous determination which will be formed by them, the particular indignation which has been expressed with so much energy at Rastadt by all the members of the Congress, and at Paris by the Ambassador and Ministers of friendly or neutral powers.

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the proceeding manifesto shall be transmitted to all governments; that it shall be printed in the bulletin of the laws, and solemnly read, published and affixed in all the Communes of the Republic, and be inserted in the ordeas of all the armies.

(Signed) "BARRAS President.
"LA GARDE Sec.

[The Execution of the two Sansculottes at Rastadt, must have been caused either by their masters, (which is most probable) or by the intolerable insolence of the fellows themselves, leading them to outrage centinels at their posts, who would have been hung if they had not shot them. But it was an event not to be neglected by the five Neroes, let it have originated as it may: accordingly we find them charging it upon the Emperor, and invoking the nations of the earth to make common cause with them—inviting them to expressions of *deep regret* for the "illustrious victims" Jean de Brie, Roberjot and Bonnier, three revolutionary regicides and assassins,—unmannerd knaves, who after outraging the house of Austria for months within the sphere of its own controul, and all mankind for years before, still audaciously insisted on remaining in its territory as spies, under its protection, after having been repeatedly ordered to depart.

Their appeal to the world, on the score of the sanctity attached to diplomatic character, will be lost, at least in this country if no other. A band of *scélérats*, who have at no time been bound by any laws human or divine; who have notoriously threatened with imprisonment, and banished ignominiously the minister of one nation because he did not come with his pockets full of bribes; and imprisoned along with felons, cut-throats and democratic sansculottes, the ambassador of another nation after he had paid them their required douceur; can by no stretch of mendacity acquire even the slightest degree of consideration.

But these execrable monsters, who fell the just victims of their own brutal temerity, were not *diplomatic characters*; their functions had ceased, and their calling was at an end: the dissolution of the Congress had been openly proclaimed—these audacious regicides had been ordered to depart—and that order had even been repeated. But no, "the honor of the Great Nation," says De Brie, "rendered it fitting, that we should wait an order to return from *our own Government*;" (or words to that effect). We have besides, the evidence of his own assertion, that if they had gone even on the morning of the day on which they were executed, they might have gone safe; and why? Because "the military posts of the Austrian forces had not then been stationed." They remained, then, as spies—as spies, they intruded, at night, upon a military post,—and as spies, they were put to death. This is the aspect the transaction wears, according to their own reports of it—but what we have repeatedly hinted at already, must appear a much more plausible method of accounting for their execution.

The *appeal* of their sansculottish majesties in either case, is mere *brutum fulmen*: the meagre, squalid spectre of French republicanism will gnash in vain his gory tushes,—for his last victim is devoured. The knocking in the head of these three clodpoles, who are thereby only sent, according to their own philosophy, to take a *long nap*, may be viewed upon the whole rather as a charitable action, for they have been dispatched about in season to see that preparation be made against the explosion of the Grande Republique itself, and the consequent descent of their quondam comrades into the domains of Pluto—whereas these might otherwise have have been left to wander unburied in the Cis-Stygian Republic, for a great number of years, which, as they ever detested *anarchy*, must have proved to them, of all things the most horrible.]

LONDON, May 20.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Charles Wollaston, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Cruizer, to Even Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth the 23d instant.

SIR.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that St. Albes Head bearing North, on the 21st inst at 11 A. M. I discovered two luggers to the Southward to which I gave chace, but the weather being unsettled and hazy, I could only discern them at times, they being well to windward, and finding in the intervals of clear that we headed them fast, I took the advantage of tacking, and had the satisfaction of seeing them nearly a head when the weather cleared up; and about half past four P. M. were nearly within gun shot of them, when a sudden gust of wind from off the shore carried away our fore top-mast, and with it the main top gallant mast; this obliged me to bring too for some time to clear the wreck, which being accomplished I made what sail I could, and was thereby enabled to keep sight of them until nine P. M. when finding they steering a course directly along shore I continued standing to the southward all night, having during the night got up another top mast and refitted the ship. At day-light in the morning, Scarborough Castle bearing W. half N. three leagues, I gave chace of six hours, captured her. She proved to be the Deux Freres, captain Jacques Biffet, of fourteen guns, (twelve of which she threw overboard during the chace) and fifty men, belonging to Calais, sailed from thence on the 16th of April last, and has been cruizing ever since.—The lugger, (the Captain informs me) in company with him the day before, was the Tippo Saib, of 12 guns, and having thrown all her guns, boat, &c. overboard during the chase, has gone either to France or Norway. Having 26 men away in prizes, and 40 prisoners on board, I judged proper to come into this port, the wind being Northerly, to land the prisoners, and shall as soon as possible repair to my station.—I am, Sir, &c.

CHARLES WOLLASTON.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

☞ The ship Columbus, prize to the Letter of Marque Brig Black Joke, is, we understand, taken possession of by the officer of the customs.

☞ A Public dinner, we hear, will be given in compliment to capt. Truxton, by the Chamber of Commerce.

We are informed that Lord Hugh Seymour, is appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Henry Hervey, commanding on the Windward Island station, in the West Indies.

EASTON, July 19.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of the Election district, composed of Upper Smithfield, Wayne county, convened by previous notice, at the house of Peter Quick, for the purpose of fixing on a suitable person to fill the Executive office of the Commonwelth of Pennsylvania, James Van Aken, Esq. being appointed Chairman and Lieut. Ira Fuller, Secretary the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

1st. *Resolved*, That considering the present political situation of our country, and the important rank, which the state of Pennsylvania holds in the Union, the filling the executive office of this Commonwelth, with a true Republican, a real friend, to the Constitution, the Laws and government, is essential to the tranquility, happiness and liberties of the United States, and more immediately that of our own.

2d. *Resolved*, That JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has given the most unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the Constitution, the Laws and Government of his country; is a friend to Order and Republican form of government, and as such this meeting will support him with their votes and interest at the ensuing election.

3d. *Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be a committee of correspondence for promoting Mr. Ross' interest with the other committees and individuals of this state, viz. Abraham Mulford, Esq. Simeon Westfall, Lieut. Abraham Weinfield, Capt. Emanuel Brink, Jonathan Brink, Ensign Ira Newman, Francis Littl, Lieut. Eli Fuller, Jonathan Strickland, Jacob Robinson, Lieut. James Eldreb, Capt. Samuel H. Tarry, Tobias Hornbeck, Lieut. John M. Sloan, and James Rosencrans.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary do sign and transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the corresponding committee in Easton for publication in the American Eagle, and another copy to the corresponding committee in Philadelphia.

JAMES VAN A KEN, Chairman.
IRA FULLER, Secretary.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

FOR Property within twelve miles of the City of Philadelphia, and on the Bristol Road;
A beautiful and very highly cultivated
FARM.

For particulars, see the office of C. Lebarbier du Plessis, No. 25 South Third Street.
June 29.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

"No. VIII.—To the Managers of the Alms-House and House of Employ," is unavoidably postponed 'till to-morrow.

No. II.

MR. FENNO,

IF I have succeeded in establishing that the "Alms House and House of Employment partakes in its nature of an infirmary or hospital," and that from necessity, I will next proceed briefly to shew the nature and extent of that hospital as connected with the establishment: and after this I will endeavor to explain the manufacturing department, in discussing which branch of the Alms House and House of Employment, I think it possible, clearly and satisfactorily to demonstrate, that quite as much is produced from it, as can reasonably be expected, considering the number and kind of people employed.

But first of the Hospital Department.

After the powers of the "Contributors to the Alms House and House of Employment" had ceased, and became vested in the "Guardians of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia," it was very early found expedient to provide accommodations for the multitude of cases that daily presented themselves to that house for relief. To enumerate the whole, would be to enumerate almost the entire catalogue of casualties and diseases to which humanity is liable.

The aged, the impotent, the infirm, the idle and the dissolute, were no longer the exclusive inhabitants of this asylum of human wretchedness. They partook of it in common with those poor, whose bodies were emaciated by disease. They partook of it in common with those, whose limbs were rendered useless by fracture, by frost, or by any of the various accidents to which the limbs of the mechanic or the labourer are daily exposed. The diseased (though perhaps not repentant) prostitute, was no longer denied admission and medical aid. And to the eternal honor of the institution, a place in it was set apart for the birth and comfortable nurture of those children whose lives might otherwise have been lost to *society*, by the distress or profligacy of their parents—at once protecting helpless infancy, and removing a strong temptation to the commission of horrid crimes. But this department of the house was not confined to such as these—the widow of the industrious, but poor inhabitant, left in an advanced state of pregnancy was here received; and the wives of those, whose poverty denied them the comforts and assistance so requisite in this perilous state, partook the common bounty of the place: and here the poor, seduced, deserted, heart-broken girl, was provided with a pillow for her aching head; cheared with the consoling balm of pity and compassion, while at the same time she was sheltered from the slow moving hand of callous scorn. In short, the doors were thrown open for the reception of all the distressed, and (with the exception of contagious cases alone) to every species of disease or casualty.

To provide for the numerous cases which from this populous city, daily presented themselves, as well to the hospital side as to the other parts of this house, for relief, required, it will be readily perceived, very considerable funds. Whether the managers have been extravagant or œconomical; whether they merit praise or censure will appear, when I come to contrast the total expences of the house, with the numbers annually fed, cloathed and relieved.

But perhaps before we dismiss the subject of the infirmary, it may not be improper to state for general information, that in consequence of two successive visitations by a disease most commonly called yellow fever, upwards of two hundred and fifty infant children, from a few days, to thirteen years old, have been thrown upon the institution for maintenance and support—a large proportion of whom, have been inoculated for the small pox, and cured in the house. The Managers, ever attentive to reduce the expences by all proper means in their power, from time to time as opportunities present themselves, bind them out to useful trades. But at present upwards of sixty remain, whose tender age renders it impossible to provide for them in that way; of course they must for some years remain a daily expence to the public.

From this hospital, thus created out of absolute necessity, it is with pride and with pleasure that I prophetically assert, the foundation of a medical school is already laid, that at no very distant day will rival the most celebrated.

Physicians the most profound, and surgeons the most skilful will boast of professorships in this house—and a long train of respectable and worthy young men hereafter devoting their lives to these sciences, will not blush to hail the hospital of the Philadelphia Alms House, as their alma mater.

(To be continued.)

The U. S. frigate General Greene touched at Turk's Island lately on her way to the Havanna station. We learn she sails remarkably fast. [*Prov. Jour.*]

The wound which Admiral Nelson received in the late glorious engagement with the French is said to be the *forty-second* which that heroic man has *gained* since entering in to the naval service.

A letter from the American consul at Alicante, dated May 11th, says, "The French fleet from Brest passed by this on the 7th."

Extract of a Letter from Limerick, 29th March 1799.

"Unhappily the peace and tranquility of this country is not so effectually restored, as you would have a right to expect: our poor people, too easily led astray, are still many of them dupes to the intrigues of treason; and government has found it necessary again to have recourse to martial law in several parts of this kingdom, for putting down the attempts at rebellion; and the French to encourage their secret agents here, threaten us with another visit. Our glorious victories at sea will, I think, make them cautious how they commit themselves on that element—and if they reach our shore, they will find a very strong military force to resist them; and they will find themselves as much disappointed in the support they expect here, as they were on a former occasion—so that they cannot remain long here in existence as an enemy. The vigor, the resources and vigilance of our government, added to the unshaken loyalty of the good subjects of this kingdom, secure us from the wicked designs of our enemies, foreign and domestic. Your country is happy to hold in detestation French politics and French principles. Your distance from the French will, I hope, preserve you from the grasp of their inordinate ambition, and continue to you the blessings of peace."

Lord Camelford has been fined £500, by a Jury of Middlesex, for an assault committed at Drury Lane Theatre on a young merchant of London. [*Lon. Pap.*]

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED, days

Brig Abigail, Hughes, Swansea 63
Schr. Andrew, M'Kinley, Georgetown 7
Two Friends, Duckendoff, Nova Scotia 20
Sloop Alnena, Bird, N. York.

Came up from the Fort,

Schr. Experiment, Crane, Jamaica
Rainbow, Brown, S. Croix
Sloop Mary, Callender, Surinam

CLEARED,

Ship Eliza, Rockwell, Barbadoes
Brig Gayosa, Remington, Havanna
Fame, Brown, Dominica (St. Kitts)
Agnes, Burton, Norfolk
Mary Ann, Kuhn, P. Republicain
Schr. Mary, Hillman, St. Croix
Industrious Friends. Carberry, do.
Catherine, Smith, New-York
Trial, Hand, Alexandria

Ship Henrietta, Caswell, from Dublin, is below.

A brig name unknown, came too at the fort last evening.

Ship John Day, from river La Plata, has arrived at the Fort.

Arrived brig Abigail, Hughes, 63 days from Swansea. On the 16 June, spoke the brig Mary and Fanny, from Newburyport, bound to Copenhagen, 19th spoke the schr. Deligence, from Lisbon bound to Boston, in long. 51, 6, 6th July, lat. 38, 6, long. 69, 30, spoke the ship Cumberland, of and from Portland bound to Liverpool. 12th, lat. 38, long. 70, spoke the schr. Paragon, of and from Kennebunk, 11 days from St. Vincents.

Capt. H. left no American vessels at Swansea, and brings nothing new—made the land in 35 days out from Swansea.

Ship Ocean of this port, from New-York bound to New York, was in Old Kiln Roads on Saturday.

The ship seen off Reedy island proves to be the Delaware sloop of war put back. The Delaware was dispatched after the reported privateer, but ordered back upon the mistake being discovered.

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Louisa, Davis, Vear Cruz; left it 9th June and the Havannah 12th July.

Ship John, Day, River La Plata—left it 17th March.

Capt. Davis informs that on Sunday last, between 4 and 5 A. M. saw in sight of the light house, a schr. of about 12 guns, deep in the sea, of a great length, with two top masts, fore top sail very large, with a frame head without a figure, supposed her to be a French privateer that sailed two or three days before the American convoy from Havanna.

A number of vessels are said to be below.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

John Wilkins, Charles Wilkins, & Matthew Ernest, vs. Levi Munsell.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Foreign Attachment hath issued from the general Court of the territory North west of the river Ohio at the suit of John Wilkins, Charles Wilkins, and Matthew Ernest, against the Lands and Tenements, Goods, Chattles and Effects, Rights and Credits of Levi Munsell, and that unless the said Levi shall appear by himself or attorney and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiffs, Judgment will be entered against him by Default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly intitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.

DAVID SYMMES, Clerk of the General Court.

Cincinnati 21st Nov. 1798. } july 23

¶eo2w.

TO LET,

And possession given the 7th of next month

A Three story Brick House,

with a good kitchen and cellar, in Second street near to the New market. Enquire of

THOMAS GREEVES,
No. 73 Walnut-street.
july 23. 3taw2w¶

FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers at No. 5 Chesnut street, the following articles, viz.
1st and 4th proof Spanish Brandy in 5 pipes,
New England Rum in hhds,
Codfish, in do.
Tobacco, in do.
Rice in tierces,
Beef in bbls and half bbls.
Mackarel, in do.
Spermaceti Candles in boxes,
Madeira Wine in pipes hal pipes & qr. casks
Claret, in cases.
Portion Sail Duck, Nos 1 2 3.
Russia, ditto, different qualities,
Russia Hemp,
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
July 5, 3taw4w

Received by the ship Adriana, captain Carlton, from London,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAIR SEATINGS,
Suitable for chair and sopha covers, consisting of striped and plain, and of the following widths, viz. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 26, 28, 30 and 31 inches.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE PENNOCK,
july 8 eotf

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth-street,
WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 10 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c completed
ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double headed do.
9, 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.
Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8 2aw tf

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.
Has for Sale.
Cessaes,
Bafias,
Mamoodies,
Taffaries,
Colicoes,
Patna
Romal and Mulmul } Handkerchiefs.
The foregoing goods are now to be sold at
REDUCED PRICES,
N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country
may 16 3awtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, the 20th of March last a
Dark Chesnut Sorrel Horse.
Said horse has a star and blaz; six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high; both hind legs white half way to his knee, branded P B: The same night there were a saddle and bridle stolen out of another stable; supposed by Michael Gubby, as the said Michael Gubby was taken on the third inst. with the said saddle and bridle, and had exchanged the horse for a dark brown mare, about 14 and a half hands high; she has a star, and white spot on the near side of her jaw, above the bit; has the distemper; and in good order; the said Gubby made his escape the same evening. If the owner of the mare has the horse, and will bring him home to the subscriber, he shall have the said mare and fifteen dollars cash, and if he secures the thief in New Castle Jail, he shall be entitled to fifteen dollars for him—any other person or persons taking up said horse and thief, and bringing the horse to the subscriber, and securing the thief, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or fifteen dollars for either of them.
JOSHUA JACKSON.
Wilmington, April 5 (Jy.9) ¶aawrtat

DONATION LANDS.
Notice is hereby given,
THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorised by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.
JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.
Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99. (16) d1w (m.w.f.s tf)

Valuable Property for Sale,
In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposit CONGRESS HALL,
A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.
The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to
JAMES GIRVAN,
no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.
march 5 tu.th satf

LOST,
Either in the City, or on the road to Germantown,
SOME papers of no value but to the owner—They were enclosed in a newspaper—If delivered at this office, the person leaving them shall be rewarded.
June 14 tawtf

TAKE NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of John Morton, late of Cecil County in the state of Maryland, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on the 6th day of August next at the town of Warwick, in said county and state, that a dividend of the assetts in hand, may be made agreeable to law.
REBECCA MORTON, Admin'x.
Warwick July 2. [July 5] 3aw16A.

IS OFFERED FOR SALE,
(if speedily applied for)
A VALUABLE parcel of Land in Ann Arundel county, not far from the city of Annapolis and about 30 miles from the city of Washington. On one of these tracts is a most elegant two story brick Dwelling House, 4 rooms on a floor, beautifully situated in an excellent and healthy neighborhood—this body of Land will be sold in lots or in a large body. There are several tenements on said tract which rent for something considerable per ann. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Apply to the printer.
June 1 taw6w.

The Swift-Sure,
A NEW LINE OF STAGES,
NOW RUNNING BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK,
By the short and pleasant road of
Bustleton, Newtown, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.
THE excellence of this road, the populousness of the country through which it passes, with sundry other advantages, which render it by far preferable to the Old Road through Bristol, Brunswick, &c. long ago suggested the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thorough Fare from Philadelphia to New York. During the present year, a minute survey of it has been taken, and its superiority over the Old Road, both in winter and summer, has been clearly ascertained.—There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the crossing is performed with great safety and in less than half the time required at the Trenton Ferry. The road is *several miles shorter* than the old road, but this is amongst the least of its advantages, because daily experience proves to us, that dispatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depend on the goodness of the road and the levelness of the country, and, in these respects, the New Road is, beyond all comparison, the best. It presents none of those rocky hills, which render the Old Road so fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The soil, too, for the greater part, is such as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little dust in summer, which circumstance, added to the beauty of the country, and a considerable proportion of shade, must always render travelling in the latter season peculiarly agreeable.
The Swift Sure starts from PHILADELPHIA, at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the *GREEN TREE*, opposite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth Street It goes through Frankford to Bustleton, where it stops to Breakfast; from Bustletown it goes through Newtown to Penny town to dinner; from Penny town through Hopewell, Millstone, Bound brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it stops at Springfield to breakfast, from whence it goes through Newark and arrives at New-York at noon.
From NEW-YORK it starts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (from Paulus Hook) and arrives at Philadelphia the next evening For fears at New-York, application may be made to Edward Bardin, Old Coffee house, to A. Mathieu, corner of Nassau and John streets, to B. Many, no. 48, Courtlandt, corner of Greenwich street, and to Michael Little, at his hotel, no. 42, Broad street.
Fare for passengers, *Five Dollars.*
Way passengers 6 *Cents per Mile.*
Each passenger is allowed to take on 14lbs. of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken on by a passenger, will be charged at 4 cents per pound weight.
With respect to packages sent on without passengers, the proprietors presume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other lines of stages, they think must meet with general approbation, They pledge themselves to make good every package on the following conditions. The person who delivers the package at the office shall see it entered in the stage-book, for which entry he shall pay 6 cents; he will then state the value of the package, and pay (exclusive of the carriage) one per cent. on the value, as insurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for instance, if he estimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent. and if at one hundred dollars, he will pay one dollar insurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.
Very few persons it is presumed, will dislike this regulation; it will however, be optionable with every one to avail himself of this security or not. But the proprietors think it right to state very explicitly, that they will be responsible for the safe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an insurance receipt cannot be produced.
In the distribution of the route, the greatest care has been taken to fix on such places and taverns as always afford a good accommodation and entertainment for the passengers at the most reasonable rates The stages are well equipped furnished with fleet and steady horses, and committed to the care of intelligent sober and obliging drivers. The proprietors themselves live at the different towns and villages where the stages will stop, so that the conduct of the persons they employ is continually an object of their attention—They take care also to see that the passengers are well provided for and politely treated at the taverns, and that no sort of chicanery or insolence is practised upon them; in short, they have spared neither pains nor expence to render the SWIFT-SURE the very best line of stages in America.
The line has now run nearly a month, during which time a great number of gentlemen have gone through, both from Philadelphia and New-York. Every passenger has found the road to surpass very far all that has been said of its excellence; and the Proprietors of the Swift Sure are extremely happy to hear the behaviour of their drivers, and the treatment at Taverns, spoken of with the highest satisfaction.
JOHN M'CALLA, Philadelphia
THOS. PAUL, Bustleton
JOSEPH THORNTON,
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, } *Newtown.*
JACOB KESLER,
JOHN MOREHEAD, Pennytown.
T. KILLMAN, near Millston.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound Brook.
R. SANSBURY, Scotch Plains.
ISAAC RAWLE,
ROBERT PEARSON, } *Springfield.*
June 22. eod tf.

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the
UNITED STATES,
On the following Post-Roads,
WILL be received at the General Post-Office in Philadelphia, until the 12th day of August next, inclusive.
IN MAINE.
1. Scoodic by Machias, Chandler's river, Columbia and Narraguagus to Goldsboro', once a week, estimated eighty eight miles.
From April 15th to October 15th—Leave Scoodic every Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Goldsboro' the next Tuesday by 6 P. M. *Returning* Leave Goldsboro' every Wednesday at 5 A. M and arrive at Scoodic on Saturday by 10 A. M.
From October 15, to April 15—Leave Scoodic every Sunday at 2 P. M and arrive at Goldsboro' on Wednesday by 6 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Goldsboro' every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Scoodic on Sunday at 10 A. M.
2. From Gouldsboro' by Sullivan, Trenton, Blue Hill, Castine, Buckston, Prospect and Belfast to Ducktrap, once a week; estimated eighty five miles.
From *April 15, to October 15*—Leave Gouldsboro' every Wednesday, at 5 A. M and arrive at Ducktrap on Saturday by 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Ducktrap every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro' the next Tuesday by 6 P. M.
From *October 15 to April 15*—Leave Gouldsboro' every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Ducktrap on Sunday by 10 A. M. *Returning*, Leave Ducktrap every Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro' on Wednesday by 6 P. M.
3. From Machias to Passamaquoddy, once in two weeks.
Leave Machias every other Friday noon and arrive at Passamaquoddy on Saturday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Passamaquoddy every other Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Machias on Sunday noon.
From October 15 to April 15—Leave Machias every other Saturday noon and arrive at Passamaquoddy on Sunday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Passamaquoddy every other Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Machias on Monday at 2 P. M.
4. From Augusta by Readfield and Chester to Farmington, once in two weeks.
Leave Augusta every other Wednesday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Farmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Farmington every other Monday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Hallowell on Tuesday by 6 P. M.
IN VERMONT.
5. From Windsor, by Royalton, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington, once in two weeks.
Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A. M and arrive at Burlington on Saturday by 4 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Burlington every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 4 P. M.
IN NEW-YORK.
6. From Fishkill to Newbury, once a week. Leave Fishkill every Friday at 4½ o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Newbury by 6, P. M. *Returning*—Leave Newbury every Friday at 2, P. M. and arrive at Fishkill at 4, P. M.
7. From Canandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks.
Leave Canandaigua every other Monday, at 8 A. M. and arrive at Niagara the next Thursday by 9 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Niagara every other Thursday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Canandaigua on Sunday by 6 P. M.
IN PENNSYLVANIA.
8. From Lewisburg by Mifflinburgh, Aaronsburg, Milesburg, Belefort and Centre Furnace to Alexandria once a week.
Leave Lewisburg every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Friday by 3 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Alexandria every Saturday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Lewisburg the next Tuesday by 10 A. M.
9. From Harrisburg by Clark's ferry, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Culbertson's mills and Huntingdon to Alexandria, once a week.
May 15 to October 15—Leave Harrisburg every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next Tuesday by 7 P. M *Returning*—Leave Alexandria every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg on Saturday at 4 P. M.
From *October 15 to May 15*—Leave Harrisburg every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Wednesday by 7 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 6 A. M and arrive at Harrisburg on Sunday by 4 P. M.
IN VIRGINIA.
10. From Morgantown by Petty John to Clarksburgh once in two weeks. Leave Morgantown every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Clarksburg by 5 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Morgantown by 7 P. M.
11. From Petersburg by Suffex c. h. and Southampton c. h to South Quay, once every month.
Leave Petersburg the first Tuesday in each month by noon, and arrive at South Quay on Wednesday by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave South Quay the first Thursday in each month by 8 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Friday by 1 P. M.
IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH-CAROLINA.
12. From Norfolk by Kempsville, Great Bridge, New Lebanon and Jonesboro' to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.
Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Elizabeth city on Friday by 10 A. M. *Returning*. Leave Elizabeth city every other Monday at noon and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 10 A. M.
13. From Suffolk by South Quay to Murfreesboro' once in two weeks.
Leave Suffolk every other Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 5 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday at 9 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.
14. From Wythe court house, by Austinville, Grayson court house, Flower Gap and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.
Leave Wythe court house every other Tuesday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Salem every other Saturday by 6 A. M and arrive at Wythe c. h the next Monday by 6 P. M.
IN KENTUCKEY AND TENNESSEE.
15. From Moffats in Tennessee by Col Orrs, Powell's Valley, Cumberland Gap and Stamford to Danville, once a week.
Leave Moffats every Friday at 2 P. M and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Danville every Tuesday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Moffats the next Friday by 10 A. M.
16. From Knoxville by South West Point, and Craig fort to Nashville once in two weeks.
Leave Knoxville every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Nashville the next Saturday by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Nashville every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 7 P. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all Offices where no particular time is specified.
Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.
Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry Newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.
Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.
Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October
Note 7. The contracts for the routes Numbered 1 to 9, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st Oct. 1801. Contracts for the routes Numbered 10 to 16 are also to be in operation on the 1st day of October next and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.
JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, } [14]
Phila. June 10. 1799. } *d1w.af.eo13 A*

Notice is hereby given,
THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.
First—Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Presqu'isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Oustanon on the river Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.
Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.
Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.
Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South Carolina.
Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.
Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempsville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Fredericksburg, at Carterville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia.
Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Blacensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Easton, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.
Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Easttown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states or Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.
Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackeniac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.
Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Flushing, at Haerlem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.
Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.
Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits the of state of Rhode-Island.
Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Cambridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.
Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.
The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or bolted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, 1 lt. at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.
It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advances, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.
The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.
JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
march 29

Valuable Lands for Sale.
ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798.
WM. MARBURY, Agent
for the state of Maryland.
april 19. d3m

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.
AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.
Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant
A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.
A plantation in Bibiry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises,
A small plantation, in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this state
☞ The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to
JOSEPH BALL.
feb 7 th&f tf

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